Indication of an ELOTHERIUM in California.

BY JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.

ELOTHERIUM SUPERBUS, n. s.

Prof. Whitney recently placed in my hands for examination a tooth of a supposed carnivorous animal, from Douglas Flat. Calaveras Co., California. It was derived from a stratum of the same age as that from which a lower jaw of *Rhinoceros hesperius* was taken. The tooth appears to me to be the right upper lateral incisor of a species of *Elotherium*, perhaps the same as *E. ingens* of the Mauvaises Terres of White River, Dakota, though it would appear to belong to a larger individual than the remains referred to the latter, if not to a yet larger species. The crown of the tooth is conical, compressed from within outwardly, and subacute laterally. The apex is rounded; the base somewhat expanded, and at its fore part produced in a short embracing ridge. The fang is conical and curved. The measurements of the specimen are as follows:

Length of tooth in straight line 29½ lines; length of crown 13 lin.; breadth 9 lin.; thickness 6½ lin.

Notice of some REPTILIAN REMAINS from Nevada.

BY JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.

Prof. J. D. Whitney has submitted to my inspection some fossils derived from the Triassic rocks, of Star Cañon, Humboldt Co., and from the Toiyabe Range, north-east of Austin, Nevada. The specimens are very imperfect, but nevertheless interesting, and sufficiently characteristic to indicate apparently three distinct reptiles having an affinity to *Ichthyosaurus* and *Eosaurus*, nor am I prepared to prove that they do not belong to one of these.

The fossils have been and are yet partially imbedded in a dark bluish siliceous limestone, and the same material has so completely infiltrated the bones that they almost appear like modified portions of the same rock.

One of the specimens consists of a mass of rock containing two vertebræ and parts of two others in series. The same rock includes two shells, which appear to be *Ammonites Blakei*, Gabb, and *Posodonomya stella*, Gabb. The specimen is from New Pass, in the Toiyabe Range, north-east of Austin. The body of the vertebræ is deeply biconcave, as in *Ichthyosaurus*. The length is considerably less than the breadth. The under side is plane fore and aft, but the margins are slightly prominent and bevelled. The sides are slightly concave, and provided with a short and robust process for the head of a rib. The neural arch with its spine, visible in one vertebra along the broken margin of the specimen, rises above the body about one and a half times its depth, and its abutment exhibits the remains of another articular process for the rib. The neural canal is triangular. The measurements of the vertebræ, partially estimated, are as follows:

Length of body inferiorly	11 lines.
Depth of body	16 "
Width	16 "
" including costal processes	21 "
Height of neural arch, including spine from upper part of body, obliquely	28 "
Height of neural canal	8 "

A second specimen from Star Cañon, Humboldt Co., consists of a series of eight vertebræ, partially included and held together in the matrix, and much weather-worn where they have been exposed. The vertebræ may be part of the caudal series of the same animal as the above, but the matter is uncertain. The eight vertebræ together have a length of 58 lines, making about 7¼ lines for each.